THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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THE TRIBUNE.

Gen. Jnckson's Fine. We have before noticed the Report of Mr. PEARCE from the Committee of the Judiciary in the House of Representatives upon the proposition. now agitated with so much violence by the Van Buren division of the Loco-Foco party, to refund have naturally drawn public attention to the subto Gen. Jackson the fine of a thousand dollars im- ject, and led people to inquire into the matter: posed by Judge Hall at New-Orleans. No one can and it is well that all should understand it, for it carefully read this very able document and examine the authorities to which it refers in verification of its statements, without feeling thoroughly convinced that the claim so vociferously pressed in behalf of Gen. Jackson is utterly without founda- lately put forth in condemnation of the Apprentice tion, and that its allowance would be productive of . System, and we should be very cautious of finding fatal injury to the supremacy of Law and subver- fault with an institution which has been producgive of the rights of those who are loyal to it and tive of so much real benefit to the Navy. Landsdemand its protection. The Committee consider men should be very careful in making up their judgement on nautical affairs, for what appears the proposition in two aspects: first, as a reward for the military services of the General, and, se- and practical men know the difficulty of carrying condly, as a measure of justice. In the first reout in practice all the fine-spun views of mere spect the recompense proposed is so utterly and theorists. Your correspondent 'S,' in Tuesday's manifestly inadequate as to forbid the thought that it was so intended. "For such services," says the lads," and he seems to think that the only object Report, "it would be disgraceful to Congress to of the system is to furnish officers for Navy and offer such a testimony of National Gratitude as merchant service. This is a mistake. However that proposed; and its acceptance as such, by the important it may be to have well instructed offi-General, could hardly fail to tarnish the laurels so gloriously won." "For him," moreover says the seamen, and such is the chief design of the Ap-Report, "the measure of National Gratitude has been filled to the brim."

The Committee then proceed to examine the circumstances attending the imposition of the fine, for they are always eligible to premotion, as forward the purpose of deciding upon the justice of the claim; and though the facts it embodies have been repeatedly spread before the public they are here presented in a clearer and more forcible form than has been done before. In the face of these facts, substantiated by official records and forever placed beyond the reach of doubt, admitted indeed by the friends of Ganeral Jackson himself, the claim urged is too absurd for serious argument. A high effence against the Law and Constitution of his Country was clearly and boldly committed; the rights of the Public Schools of this city, with the addition of the citizen were wantonly outraged; and the will navigation, though the same correspondent asserts of a temporary tyrant was made by his own act | that the boys are not taught navigation. Besides the substitute for the acknowledged law of the land. And for all this there was not the slightest cause; the alleged plea of necessity, proverbially the 'plea of tyrants,' crumbles into nothing when rotation, are in school during school hours, while closely examined. The Committee enter likewise into an extended and most able and conclusive argament on the legal rights involved, and arrive at the following conclusions, with which they close their report :

"The conclusions to which the Committee have come are, that Martial Law was declared at New-Orleans by General Jackson without law, and in plaint of undus severity. Upon the whole, it violation of the Constitution of the United States: that its continuance up to March 14, 1815, was struction, better adapted to answer the end in not only unsanctioned by law, but not excusable by view, or more faithfully carried out by those who necessity; that the arrest and imprisonment of have the charge of it. When we consider the Louallier for publishing an article in the Louisiana great number of poor, ragged boys, running about Courier, was a violation of that right of the citizen our streets without proper care or employment to discuss without fear the conduct of those in pow- and growing up to be idlers and vagabonds in er, which is inseparable from the idea of a free society, and see such boys transferred to the Naval people, and a revival of the worst features of the Sedition law : that his trial by a Court Martial was in violation of the laws of the United States, and of the State of Louisiana, which exempted him from all military service; that his trial by officers of the regular army was in violation of the law of the United States, which required, if tried at all by a Court Martial, that it should be composed of militia officers; that his detention after his acquittal by the Court Martial was a dangerous and despotic exercise of power; that General Jackson's refusal to obey the writ of habeas corpus, and his imprisonment of the judge, was a violation of the most sacred right of the citizen, of the express provision of the Constitution, and of the judicial independence, and, together with his seizure of an original court paper, was a contempt of court for which he was justly and legally fined.

"The Committee regret that they have been forced into this investigation. They would have much preferred that the friends of General Jackson had been contented with the imperishable glory won by his courage and military skill, and the repeated proofs of National Gratitude which he has received. They were willing to bury in oblivion the memory of those transactions on which they have been compelled to animadvert. At the last session they consented that a bill should be submitted, with such a report from the minority of the Committee as they thought proper. But the claim for remission of the fine has now been placed on other grounds, and the most unseand principles, as they think, have been invoked to its aid. The House too, with the bill before mentioned on their calendar, have again referred the subject to this obviated them. Ed. Tribuns. committee, which they consider as instructions to examine into the facts and principles of the case. Under such circumstances, they would have been recreant to their duty if they had shrunk from the performance of a most disagreeable task."

Good.—Dingler, one of the perpetrators of the outrage on a poor girl at the Bowery cottage, New-York, has been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in the State

Thus exults the Mobile Herald. But our innocent cotemporary is not yet half initiated into the ways of New-York justice. Dingler has been sentenced, sure enough, but the execution of that sentence is quite another thing. We understand that he still remains in our County Jail, though he ought long since to have been doing the State service at Sing-Sing; and it is generally supposed that some juggle is on foot by which he is to escape the punishment of his crime altogether!

CUT NAILS.—We understand that in consequence of the recent inventions in the business of making cut nails from American troo, nails of excellent quality are already selling at less than four cents a pound.

Thus says truly the Journal of Commerce. Will that paper be good enough to tell us how much the price of Nails is enkanced by the heavy duty imposed on their importation?

IF Hon. Josian Dunn, late Sheriff of Cumber land County, Maine, and for several years Senator and Counsellor, died at Poland, Me. on the 3d,

Mrs. Mary H. Stanwood, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., a widow of about 80 years of age, hung herself in a fit of temporary derangement a few

The steamboat Crescent City was sunk in the Alabama River on her passage to Mebile, on the 1st inst. She had a cargo of cotton consisting of about 1500 bales. Several persons, white and black, were severely scalded by the bursting of her steam pipe. A large amount of specie on board was saved,

direct bearing over man's highest destinies. If v. : take a

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.

VOL. II. NO. 266.

Apprentices in the Navy.
To the Editor of the Tribune:

I have regretted to perceive, in some of the re.

cent communications in your paper on this subject

that a great degree of misapprehension exists with

regard to the nature and course of instruction

which the Apprentice System actually provides.

The late unfortunate affair of the Somers, and the

facts which have appeared retative to the behavior

and punishment of the apprentices in that vessel,

soncerns the welfare of the Navy and consequently

that of the whole country.

Without pretending to deny that there may be

evils and errors in the system which are susceptible

wrong to them may very often be unavoidable;

Tribune, says that " his mind, has long been painfully drawn to the unhappy condition of those

cers, it is equally desirable to furnish the Navy

and merchant marine with thorough practical

prentice System-though Midshipmen are some

times made from the ranks of the apprentices, in

such limited numbers as the service allows; and

Having visited the Naval School on board the

North Carolina, and having had a number of op-

portunities of observing the apprentice system, I

have had no reason to conclude, that their condi-

tion was either "unhappy" or "painful," but

quite the contrary; and I have no doubt that any

person who chooses to visit the ship and make

himself personally acquainted with the course of

instruction, and the appearance and treatment of

the boys, will come to a similar conclusion. The

branches taught in the school are the same as in

this, they are also instructed in practical seaman-

ship, the use of arms, and all the routine of duty

on board a man-of-war. The boys at this station

are classed in five divisions, three of which, by

the other two are being exercised in the duties of

the ship. The mode of teaching is, as far as prac-

ticable, the same as in the city Public Schools.

of, with plenty to eat and regular hours for play.

They are never punished with either "cats" or

"colts," without the knowledge of the Commun-

der of the ship, and there has never been any com-

would be difficult to devise a system of naval in-

School, where they have an opportunity of acquir-

ing a thorough nautical education, and of attain-

ing an honest and respectable station, either in

the navy or merchant service, we must admit the

institution to be one of the greatest blessings. We

should seek rather to cherish it, and extend the

sphere of its usefulness, than to make it a common

We have given place to the above out of re-

spect to its source, but we regret that it does not

meet the grounds of complaint against the Ap-

prentice System: Let us re-state them. They are-

1. The Naval Apprentices are exposed to the

most contaminating associations with villains

and debauchees, especially of those reprobates

2. They are subjected to flogging, which crush-

es them into dunces or hardens them into ruffians,

when it would be far better to secure their good

conduct by appeals to their honor, sense of shame,

the lash will control, they ought to be turned out

3. They are overlooked in the creation of Offi-

cers, which should not be. If the Apprentice Sys-

tom works well, at least one-half the Officers should

be taken from the Apprentices. If it works badly,

so that good Officers cannot be formed under it.

it ought to be abolished .- These are the grounds

of complaint in short metre-we think F. has not

IJA letter in the Boston Courier states that J.

H. WARLAND, has left the Boston American and

that Wm. Hogan, Esq. formerly of the Savannah

Republican, has succeeded him. We thought the

American had sustained some "disastrous eclipse,"

when we saw the flag of Tylerism at its head: for

under this banner Warland never battled, but sent

his hot shot through it whenever its draggled folds

were visible. Of course the paper will die ere

long. The less of its old Edn. or was a hard blow,

and swallowing a dose of Tylerism in its debilita-

ted state was little else than deliberate suicide-

'committed,' the Coroner's Jury will doubtless re-

TI LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF FACTORY LIFE,

is the title of a novel by a Factory Girl, just pub-

lished by J. Winchester. We have not read it,

but there is an ample field for an excellent tale,

and former productions from the class to which the

SEARS' NEW MONTHLY FAMILY MAGAZINE .-

Nos. 1 and 2, is a very neatly executed attempt to

blend 'the useful with the sweet' in the way of

Literature. It is made up of selections from works

of History, Geography, Travels, Essays, Works of

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE and Goder's La-

quantities to Agents, Booksellers and others at the

The National Intelligencer says that Tem

perance is still advancing in Washington. During

the last sixteen months 1400 names have there

turn, 'in a fit of temporary insanity.'

no lask of ability for literary effort.

office of the TRIBUNE.

usually shipped as 'landsmen;'

of the Navy, or kept by themselves.

butt of attack.

The boys are cheerful, healthy and well taken care

officers, for good conduct and competency.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1843.

Social Science.

Political Policy of Association. We will give in the present article a very brief outline of our principles as regards Progress and Conservavism. We are in-

POLITICS { PROGRESSIVE IN PRINCIPLE, AND CONSERVATIVE IN FOLICY.

As Advocates of Association, and as persons endeavoring to establish a new Social Order, we do not belong exclusively to any party: our desire is to conciliate all parties and all interests by establishing a Social Order which will satisfy them

We do not wish to interfere with the government or administration, for we do not think that any reof correction, I cannot assent to all the views forms or changes in those departments, or any le gislative action, can renevate Society, so long as it is based on conflicts of interests and action and on disassociative principles, and hence we look with indifference upon political controversies and referms as matters of inferior moment, which can exercise no real or permanent effect upon the general interests of mankind, or effect any really ducts to the yearly amount of \$45,000. useful and great ends.

"We believe," says the London Phalanx, "the present constitution of society to be entirely false and insufficient to secure the happiness of man, and therefore we desire to constitute, by slow degrees, another and a better; but without disturbing any class of interests or endangering established institutions. We wish to build a house entirely new, and not to touch the old one or endanger its solidity by pulling down and patching up again the parts deemed most defective, which is the policy of partial Reformers." "We believe that it is dangerous to pull the old

house or old Social Order down, or any part of it, before a new one has been built on more enlarged and comprehensive principles of architectural unity; and we believe that both conservatives and reformers are mad in their conflictive policy regarding the foundations and the superstructure of the old and venerable social mansion, which was perhaps well enough in former times, but has become too small and inconvenient for modern purposes. The rich have comfortable quarters in it still, but all the poor have been thrust out into the swamps of pauperism exposed to wind and weather, without any certainty of food or shelter to protect them from starvation; and the middle

ve movement. "To pull the old house down upon the heads of the rich who are still snugly lodged in it, would not, however, benefit the poor, but it is quite unreasonable to expect the poor to be content to starve outside, while all the rich are comfortably lodged within; and this is why we deem both parties mad in trying to exclude each other at the risk of pulling down the venerable fabric altogether, before another can be built, sufficiently secure and large

classes are fast following the poor in this conflict-

"We wish, then, to invite all classes, to abandon really too small in its antique preportions, and asist us in laying the foundations of a new one, capable of lodging all the human family with ease and comfort in its ample and majestic forms of various proportion.

to lodge all classes comfortably.

"And this is not a visionary project, for its practical developement is simple and secure. It can be tried on a comparatively small extent of territory occupied by a few hundred families; a few square miles of land, and twelve or fifteen hundred persons are sufficient to exemplify the whole in principle and practice; and this small element of unitary combination can be multiplied by slow degrees, without disturbing any class of interests, affording new accommodation for those classes who are inconveniently situated in the old arrangements of society, and leaving undisturbed the rich and well provided classes in their present social mansion, until they willingly prefer the new accommodation to the old, and build up for themselves new mansions on the unitary principles of social architecand pride. If there are boys whom nothing but

"Thus are we at once, in principle progressive and conservative in policy, but we are quite at variance with those that think that there is room enough in the old mansion for all parties if the rich were less 'extravagantly' lodged in it. We are convinced there is not room enough in it for all; but we do not believe with pampered selfishness, that the poor should be contented with their destitute position, and die quietly, without a murmur, of starvation. A new house should be provided for them; not a 'Poorhouse' but a comfortable

"This is our belief, and we shall act upon it a progressively and as securely as we may, regard. less of the conflict between blind conservatism and desperate reform."

"We do not say that either party is to blame, ex clusively, but we deplore their mutual antagonism which only tends to make things worse instead of better for all parties.

"True principles of progress are in strict analogy with nature in her works of renovation, and we are led by them in so far as we proceed with the infinitely small elements of growth in society, limiting our practical experiments to one small unitary combination of a village, or association, which would only be repeated in proportion to its truly beneficial qualities, as an element of healthy progress in the body politic.

"The basis of our innovation being limited to authoress belongs show that there is among them | Industry, it cannot interfere with the foundations of religion or of morals or of politics as they are now established."

When we consider the Evils engendered by hasty, immature, partial and fragmental reforms we feel deeply impressed with the necessity and importance of proceeding in our efforts to effect a Social reform in such a way as not to effect in-Art, &c. profusely illustrated by engravings. Price juriously any portion of the community, or destroy the happiness of any individual. What suffering ral Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics. The price will be the same as for the year 1843, vir. 124 cents single. DY's Book for March are received and for sale in example, by the efforts of different parties to reform the currency! and after all how secondary the end to be obtained. What commetions would be caused if the abolition reform were carried out; and what would be the result attained? A small portion of the population would be elevated to the rank, happiness and condition of hired Laborers; been added to the total abstinence pledge. A Com- we know what their condition is-miserable in the

mittee has been appointed to procure subscriptions extreme, and growing daily worse.

comprehensive reform: we wish to secure abundance, knowledge and freedom from anxiety to those who are poor and harassed by care, and we wish to give health, security and a high order of moral and intellectual pleasures to the Rich-who are now afflicted by debility and disease, by ennui and lassitude, and exposed to revulsions and ruin of all kinds. We wish to effect the moral, intellectual and physical elevation of all classes, and we wish also to carry out the great reform which would produce this great and glorious result, without disturbing the happiness and comfort of a single in dividual, or producing any commotions in Society This we can do with the aid of our principleswhich is a proof of their truth, of their complete ness, of their universality, and of their superiority over all the one-sided, incomplete and partial reforms which are now advocated.

RAPID GROWTH .- In 1840 the population of Southport, Wisconsin Terr, was 337; now it is 1,132. They have five churches, fourteen stores and two newspapers, and export agricultural pro-

IF Mrs. Ann La Cross, a young married lady lately disappeared from her home at Lansingburgh having nothing but her ordinary clothing, and has not since been heard from. She was below the medium hight, of fair hair and complexion, and was dressed in dark calico when she left.

The Earthquake on the Sth inst. was very sensibly felt at Washington, Annapolis, Baltimore, Raleigh, Charleston, Columbia, and Savannah.

NATIONAL DEST .- The Loan authorized by Cougress has all been negociated and now constitutes a debt of \$12,000,000. The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st February, 1843, was \$11,731,327-whole debt, \$23,731,327

We learn that the dry goods store of Abel Downs, of Seneca Falls, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. Mr. D.'s loss in goods is about \$4.000.

The Madisonian says that Mr. Tyler "has stung British pride to the quick." We do not think that Mr. Tyler has the means of stinging British pride; but, for stinging American pride he has a weapon in his tail like the tine of a pitch-[Louisville Jour.

It is a somewhat singular fact that the property purchased by Gibbon, in Switzerland, with the profits of his history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, has fallen into the hands of a gentleman who expends a large sum annually in the promulgation of the very gospel which his predecessor insidiously endeavored to undermine; and that the press employed by Voltaire at Ferney for printing his blasphemies, is now used at Geneva in printing the Holy Scriptures.

New GRASS .- Captain Ross, in his narrative of his Southern Expedition, describes a grass found on the Falkland Islands, which promises according to the account given in the New Farmers' Journal, to be a valuable acquisition in all marathe idea of fighting for the exclusive possession of time districts. "Every aximal here feeds on it d quarters in the old social mansion, which is with avidity, and fattens en it in a short time. It may be planted and cut like Guinea grass of the West Indies. The blades are about six feet long. and from 2 to 300 shoots spring from one plant. man will cut about 100 bundles in a day, and horses and cows would eat the dry grass from the thatched roofs in preference to good grass of other kinds. It loves a rank wet peat bog, with the sea spray over it. What is to hinder this grass from taking possession of the large tracts on our coast, now producing only worthless coarse salt or bog grass I It is called the Tussack Grass."

> STRIKING CUTTINGS IN CHARCOAL .- This is said to have been practiced in the Royal Gardens, Munich, where they use charcoal dust as they would mould. I tried it myself, but I tried my own usual way at the same time. I put my cuttings into my sandy compost, some into clean sand, some into charcoal, and some into wet moss, giving them all slight bottom heat, covering them close with a small bell glass, which I wiped every day inside to get rid of the damp, and kept all mederately moist. They all struck freely enough, but so little faith have I in charcoal being better than any thing else, that I tried it no more .-Those in wet moss struck first. Mem .- I believe that water is the only requisite for striking plants, and that soil is best which best retains an inordinate degree of moisture. I have struck plenty of cuttings by only poking the bettom through a small hole in a slice of potato, and set it swimming in our stove tank.

[Gardner and Practical Florist.

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SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. Improvement in whatever regards the kappiness and we

retrospective view over the past twenty years, bow is the

mind struck with wonder! What rapid strides has science made in every department of civilized life! particularly to that which relates to the knowledge of the human system in health and disease. How valuable and indispensable are the carative means recently discovered through the agency of chemistry? How does the imagination kindle and our admiration glow at the ingenuity, the near approach to the standard of perfection, of the present time! Through the elaborate investigations of Physiology, or the science of Life, and the Pathology of prevalent diseases, much valua-ble practical knowledge has been gained. In consequence of becoming acquainted with the organization, the elements of the various tissues and structures of the system, remedies have been sought after and discovered exactly adapted to combine with, neutralize and expel morbific matter, the cause of disease, and substitute healthy action in its place. The beautiful simplicity of this mode of treatment is not only suggested by the pathelogy of diseases, not only grateful to the sufferer, but perfectly in consonance with the operations of Nature, and satisfactory to the views and reasonings of every intelligent, reflecting mind. It is thus that SANOS's Sarsaparilla, ascientific combination of essential principles of the most valuable vegetable substances, operates upon the system. The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unprecedented success in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character, furnishing as it does evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine to obtain a remedy similar to this-one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels with all the precision and petency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine,

heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of refleving such an amount of suffering.

NEWARK, N. J. Dec. 13, 1842,

Messrs. Sands: Gent—Words cannot express the gratitude I teel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering under one of the most loathsome diseases that na are is capable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1836, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the development of a scrotulous affection on my lost arm the development of a scrotulous affection on my jett arm near the eibow.

"The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my

fingers, and for two years my sufferings were beyond dis-cription, I tried various remedies and consulted different Physicians in New-York and amongst them the late Dr. Bashe, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflamma-

ise large quantity of inercury taken to cure the inflammation of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumours
formed in different places, and in a law months discharged,
making ten running ulcers at one time, some ablove and
some below the elbew, and the discharge was so offensive
that ne person could bear to be in the room where I was—
I then applied to another distinguished Physician who told
me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save
my life, as it was impossible to cure so dreactul a disease; but my life, as it was impossible to cure so dreacture disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it he recommended me to use Swaim's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving but little benefit. "For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrofnia now made its appearance on my head, destroying the bone in different places, causing extensive ulcerations as d II ared it might reach and destroy the brain—the head swelled very much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous external remedies were recommended, but they did no good.—About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swetting of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpless, About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpless, the Doctor advised me to go to the Hospital, for he did not understand my case; for the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I could scarcely get my breath. A hacking congliconstantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such, gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my lie when I commenced the use of your Sarsapa illa, but as my case was considered the peless, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution seemed inevitable, I felt but little ensouragement to perservere. The persuasion of friends induced ine to try your medicine, which in a few days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the my system generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the pains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confid pains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confidence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my strength returned, idod relished, the ulcers bealed, new flesh formed, and I once more felt within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilia about two months and um like a different being. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed impossible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

Health: what magic in the word! how many thousands

Health; what magic in the word! how many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and sunny climes, and have sought in vain! Yet it came to me when I had given up to die, and as I feel the pulsations of health coursing through my veins, my whole heart and soul go forth in fervent gratitude to the author of all our sure mercies, that he has been graciously pleased to bless the means made use of. Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflicted, for next to my Creator my life is indebted to you for rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, money cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I may say, for my friends and myself thought it impossible I could recover. And now gentlemen suffer me to add another proof certified too by my friends and guardiaus as a just acknowledgement of the virtues of your health re-storing Sarsaparilla. That the afflicted may also use it and enjoy the benefits it alone can confer, is the heartfelt, fervent wish of their and your friend.

I know Martha Conlin and believe what she states in this incument to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER,
VICAR GENERAL OF NEW YORK,
Rector of St. Peter's Church
Given at New York this 14th day of December, 1842. I know Martha Conlin, and have known of her suffering liness. † JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New-York.

MARTHA CONLIN.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha Conlin, having known her the past twenty years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to these who may wish further information.

Sr. ELIZABETH. Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince Dec. 14, 1842.

Conlin, and have full knowledge of her case.

ELIJAH F. PURDY.

Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New-Yo

Dec. 14, 1842. Martha Conlin has lived in my family the last 15 years,

and I hereby certify the foregoing statement made by her-self is correct. Mrs. MARY B. LLOYD, No. 604 Broad st. Newark, N. J. Sands's Sarsaparilla will also remove and permanently

cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and depraved condition of the gen-ral constitution, viz: Serofula or King's Evil, in its various forms; Rheumatism, obstinate cuianeous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Pimples or Pusinies on the face, chronic Sore Eyes, Kingworm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the bines and joints, stubborn Ulcers, syphilitic symptoms, discusses arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, temale derange-

arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, temale derangements, and other similar complaints.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. Sands & Co. No. 278 Broadway, Grantle Buildings,) corner of Chambers street, New York, Also sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, No. 79 and 180 Fultonest.; David Sands & Co. No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$i per bottle, six bottles for \$5.

Note.—The original documents may be seen by calling at our store, No. 273 Broadway.

500 HAIR MATTRASSES.—Steam-boat and packet owners, and all others who are in want of pure curled Hair Mattrasses, and other bedding would do well before purchasing eisewhere, to call at our Warehouse and examine our stock, as we are confident that warehouse and examine our some, as we can after an experience in the business of upwar is of twenty two years, we can furnish them with bedding of the fir quality as low, if not lower, than any other responsible hous in or out of the city.

G. P. & J. GRATACAP.

Upholistery, Bedding and Paper Hanging Warekause.

No 31 Maiden lane, next door to core of Naisan st.

N. B.—G. P. & J. G. would call the attention of County Manager and Langlands, to their large, stack of France.

Merchants, and Landlords, to their large stock of French and American Paper Hangings, which they are seiling at prices to suit the times.

INDIA Rubber Shoes-53 Maiden lane .- A. full and perfect assortment of India Rubbers embracing gantlemen's steet and cloth Rubber Overshoes, with leather soles; Ladies' Overshoes, sheet rubber engleich, with rubber and leather soles; Children's Overshoes, tor girls and boys; common Rubbers; Rubbers lined and trimmed; Ladies' Waiking Shoes; Gaiter and Haif Gaiter Boots; Sikk Rlaste Tan Brots, a new article. We have aveally related Blatte Tap Boots, a new article. We have greatly restained our prices for the remainder of the senson. Ladies and gentlemen who have not supplied themselves should not delay deing so. This is the season mast necessary to protect the feet, and with a pair of our new and improved Rubbe rayou may put colds, coughs and consumptions at defiance. Our shoes have always been warranted, and from the unparablelet demand we think the public are satisfied of their superconductance of the consumptions and sensor the constant of the consumptions are satisfied of their superconductance and there is no market. periority over any others in he market 11f 1 ** HUTCHINSON & RUNYON, 53 Maiden lane

COAL.—The subscriber will deliver the best quality of Peach Orchard Coal at the following low prices creened and delivered from the yard 615 Green-wich street, near Le Roy, Nut and Stove \$5.00: Braken or Egg \$5.50. Those who wisk to send their order may rely on getting their Coal according to this advertisement, on getting their Coal according to this advertisem weighed by a city weigher.

pgTER CLINTON.

\$4.75 PEACH ORCHARD COAL
ing to deliver up his Yard in a very short time, offer the
balance of his stock of first quality Coal, at the very low
price of \$4.75 for broken, egg, and nut sizes, carefully
screened and delivered free of cartage, heing lower than
the same quality of Coal has ever heen offered in this city;

JAMES BOWNEY,

jgl los* Yard, corner of King and Greenwich-size.

H. MONARQUE'S. 224 Bowery, e Rainfonable Hat, Can and Fur Store has on hand, best quality Lynx and other Muffs, fur trimminge, at prices to suit the times. New pattern Velvet Cap for children, 9f Inc.